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observe the reappearance of *Mimas* with the 36-inch, but the seeing was poor on both nights, and the satellite was not seen. The search on each night was continued nearly 10^m after the predicted time of reappearance.

An attempt was also made on November 11th to observe the reappearance of *Tethys* with the 12-inch telescope. The seeing was very poor, and the satellite was first seen at 15^h 26^m 9^s G. M. T., the predicted time of reappearance being 15^h 23^m. From this it appears that the satellite was well out of the shadow of the planet before it was observed.

These observations indicate that there is no difficulty in observing the eclipses of any of the satellites of *Saturn*, except *Mimas*, with a large telescope. Under good conditions it would also seem probable that the eclipses of *Mimas* could be observed with the 36-inch telescope and those of *Tethys* with the 12-inch.

R. G. AITKEN.

November 20, 1905.

RETURN OF THE CROCKER ECLIPSE EXPEDITIONS FROM THE LICK OBSERVATORY.

The members of the three expeditions sent out by the Lick Observatory to observe the solar eclipse of August 29-30, 1905, have all reached home safely. Professor and Mrs. HUSSEY, of the expedition to Egypt, arrived at Ann Arbor, Michigan, early in October, and Professor HUSSEY at once entered upon the duties of his new position there.

Dr. and Mrs. H. D. CURTIS, of the expedition to Labrador, arrived at Mt. Hamilton on October 19th, and the members of the expedition to Spain, Director and Mrs. CAMPBELL and Dr. and Mrs. PERRINE, arrived on November 22d and November 20th, respectively.

Dr. CURTIS's account of work at the Labrador Station will be found on another page. Accounts of the other two expeditions will follow in our next number.

R. G. A.

VARIABLE ASTEROID (167) *URDA*.

The asteroid discovered August 23d by Professor MAX WOLF, and designated 1905 QY, on the assumption that it was new, was found by Dr. PALISA to be variable and very likely